



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CARLO TRESKA

PART 6 OF 10

BUFILE: 61-1335

Carlo Tresca

Section 6

United States Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, N. Y.

TJD:JKB

February 1, 1943

~~PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

RE: CARLO TRESKA;
INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:

The following information was furnished to Assistant to the Director TAMM by telephone on January 29th.

In accordance with his request, I saw Mayor LaGUARDIA on Friday afternoon, January 29th. He stated that information had come to his attention that an Assistant United States Attorney named Miss DELORES FACONTI had been to see CARLO TRESKA shortly before his murder, at which time she had requested TRESKA not to print anything concerning her or FRANK GAROFALO as it might embarrass her. Mayor LaGUARDIA stated that, in view of this, he thought perhaps Miss FACONTI might have some information of value concerning the murder, and suggested that the FBI might be interested in questioning her.

I told Mayor LaGUARDIA that this was not within our jurisdiction, but that I would be glad to pass the information on. I called his attention to the fact that Assistant United States Attorneys are under the direct supervision of the Attorney General and the Department of Justice.

It is noted that this information has been previously brought to the attention of the Bureau in a letter dated November 9, 1942, titled "DOLORES FACONTI, Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York." It also appears that Mr. FOXWORTH advised United States Attorney CORREA of this information.

It is expected that I will see Mayor LaGUARDIA on February 4th, at which time I will advise him that this matter has been referred to the Department of Justice.

Very truly yours,

T. J. DONEGAN
Special Agent in Charge



56 FEB 20 1943

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

Handwritten signature and initials

6-1335-261

Handwritten notes and stamps:
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FEB 1-27 1943



KRM:hr

Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

February 5, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. F. L. WELCH

RE: CARLO TRESCA

The following article concerning the death of Carlo Tresca appeared in the "New Leader" for January 30, 1943, page 1:

"The passage of another week since the murder of Carlo Tresca has brought no important new developments directly connected with efforts to solve the question of who fired the fatal pistol shots that terminated the career of the oldest and most eminent anti-Fascist in the United States. The staff of New York's District Attorney, Frank S. Hogan, continues its work of investigation but if it has made any important discoveries, these have not been imparted to the public.

"Despite the resolution adopted by the Social-Democratic Conference calling for investigation of the murder by the F.B.I. as a possible deed of the agent of a foreign power, or a possible political murder, the Attorney General has not, as far as is known to persons close to the murdered editor, ordered the F.B.I. to enter the case in any way. In view of the possibility that investigation might disclose Communist Party inspiration of the murder, it is felt by many well-informed persons in New York that the passivity of Washington is not surprising.

"With no clues turning up for public discussion, attention has centered in the fight which developed around the Office of War Information as a result of the murder of Tresca. At the time he was killed, Tresca was endeavoring to assist the Foreign Language Division of the OWI to establish a broad movement of Italian-Americans. Tresca's efforts to further this movement were hampered by efforts of the Communist Party and Italian-American Fascist fellow-travelers.

"Within a few days after Tresca's death, two New York newspapers, the Post and PM., quoted two officials of the OWI, Alan Cranston, chief of the Foreign Language Division, and Lee Falk, one of his executive assistants, as declaring that Tresca had agreed with the OWI, in desiring to admit Communists to the projected council.

"It is well known that Tresca still fought bitterly the Communists and their underworld methods. Recent issues of *Il Martello*, Tresca's paper, record the continuance of that fight and even after his death Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, a leading Communist, took a final pot-shot at him.



56 FEB 20 1943

"As a consequence of his intimate knowledge of Tresca's position with respect to the Italian-American Victory Council idea, Luigi Antonini, head of Local 89 of the I.L.G.W.U. and of the Italian Labor Council, issued a statement rapping the Cranston and Falk statements as falsifications of the dead man's well-known position. This statement appeared in numerous newspapers and met with no reply from Cranston or Falk. The latter, of course, were in a difficult position because they had made their statements to reporters on the Post and PM.

"In this situation Elmer Davis, apparently relying on his subordinates' version of their interviews with the reporters, issued a statement denying that the OWI had tried to force the Communists on the Victory Council project and denying that his men had attributed to Tresca a friendly view of this aspect of the project although the quotes are in black and white. Antonini has since reiterated his criticism of OWI policy in this matter.

"It is interesting to note that while the OWI now declares that it does not seek to force Communists on the Victory Council, it does not declare that it will oppose their presence, as do all leading democratic, anti-Fascist elements whose participation is being sought. The assumption would seem to be that to the OWI, which is playing a leading role in the movement, the presence or absence of Communists is a matter of complete indifference.

"It is also interesting to note that there are many complaints in New York that within the Overseas Division of the OWI are also to be found fellow-travelers of the Communist Party. A recent organizational shift in that Division put not only the radio but also the publications section under Joseph Barnes, former Moscow correspondent of the Herald-Tribune. Barnes is famous, among other things, for sending out of Moscow the story that the reason foreigners could not get caviar was that the workers are so rich they were buying it all up.

"Meanwhile, it is reported that the plans projected by the OWI for an Italian-American Victory Council had their parallels in plans for such bodies in other foreign language communities in the country. The Slav Congress, in which the editor of the local Russian language Communist paper played a leading role, is one specimen. Councils of German-Americans and Hungarian-Americans are others. The German-American project, in which Communists and former admirers of 'the new Germany' were given large shares, is in danger of a blow-up.

"The criticisms of these OWI divisions is vastly up-setting to the many friends and admirers of the OWI head, Elmer Davis. Such people hope that he will recognize these facts and take action accordingly."

Respectfully,

K. R. McIntire

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

JTG:PM
100-9744

February 5, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

Re: CARLO TRESKA;
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith photographs of a group which include FRANK GAROFALO and DOLORES FACONTI, Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York. The photograph appeared in 'Il Progresso Italo Americano' during the summer of 1942, and was furnished to this office by Informant [REDACTED]

The printing below the photograph reads as follows:

"Above: Officers and members of the Greater New York Lodge No. 1919, Order of the Sons of Italy, on the occasion of the Installation of the Assistant Venerable, MR. B. CAVALLERO, and other Officers."

The arrows on the photograph indicate FRANK GAROFALO and MISS FACONTI, respectively.

An enlargement of a portion of the group was made so that FRANK GAROFALO could be identified more clearly. He is indicated by an arrow.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy

E. E. CONROY
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosures 4



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alto: Ufficiali e soci della Greater New York Lodge No. 1119, Ordine Figli d'Italia, in occasione dell'insediamento dell'Assistente Venerabile, sig. B. Cavallero, ed altri ufficiali.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WAR DEPARTMENT
Military Intelligence Service
Washington

FEB 12 1943

Subject: Letter of transmittal.

To:

The attached communications are forwarded for your information and such action as you consider advisable.

For the Chief, Military Intelligence Service:

J. T. Fissell
J. T. Fissell
Colonel, General Staff,
Asst. Executive Officer, M. I. S.

Enclosures:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

56 FEB 20 1943

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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FEB 13 1943

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per Army letter
1-24-77

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SERVICE COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

808 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts

January 28, 1943

Subject: CARLO TRESKA

Summary of Information:

Rumors exist among Italian workers that Carlo TRESKA, editor of Il Martello, who was shot and killed in New York City, was an informant of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

It was said that he was in the habit of meeting an agent of this Bureau, whose name was [REDACTED] or a similar one, and that he was suspected of being a traitor to the Communist cause for over two years.

TRESKA was born in Sulmona, Italy on March 9, 1879 and came to the United States in 1904. Since that time, it is reported that he was engaged in radical activities such as the North American Syndicalist League, the Italian Socialist Federation, Crotokhin Quarschists, etc.

It is also rumored that some of the [REDACTED] connections may have been the real reason, but in any event, TRESKA was not trusted by the rank and file, which is also true of a great number of the old-time radical leaders.

b7c

7114 201 [REDACTED] 1-28-43

Source: Confidential Informant
Previous Distribution:
None
Distribution:
MIS; EDC; FBI-Boston, Prov., New Haven,
Albany; 1st and 3rd ND; All Districts;
2, 3, and 4 SC; CG, FSC

ENCLOSURE

Evaluation
of source of evaluation
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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

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February 11, 1943

Director, FBI

RE: CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

Dear Sir:

There is being transmitted to you herewith a copy of IL MARTELLO, a newspaper published by CARLO TRESCA who was recently assassinated in New York City. There is also being sent to you a circular announcing the organization of GRANDE COMIZIO ANTI-FASCISTA (Grand Committee for Anti-Fascism). The pamphlet reveals CARLO TRESCA was an organizer and an active force behind the creation of that organization.

This information is being submitted to you for disposal as you see fit.

Very truly yours,

S. K. McKee
S. K. McKEE,
Special Agent in Charge

Encs.

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FEB 12 1943
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TRANSLATOR'S MEMORANDUM

Re: Il Martello - Volume 27, No. 20 - November 28, 1942

This issue has been carefully read and there is no indication that any of the articles for which Carlo Tresca might have been responsible were directed against any particular individual or individuals. On page 12 there appears a review of the meeting for which a handbill was sent to the Bureau together with the magazine. The writer of the article states that Carlo Tresca left little unsaid in his remarks directed against the Fascists and the Nazis and which included a warning against the increasing influence of the Pope in official circles in Washington.

The content of the article would seem to indicate that a copy of the address delivered by Carlo Tresca at a meeting in Irving Plaza Hall December 6, 1942, if obtained might reveal information of possible interest to the Bureau.

Translator
L. M. Bongiovanni
February 19, 1943

w

61-1335-265

Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

JTG:HJG
100-9744

February 17, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

Dear Sir:

On Sunday, February 14, 1943, a Memorial Meeting to eulogize CARLO TRESCA was held at the Rand School of Social Science, 7 East 15 Street, New York City. The New York Times, in an article related that: "Three hundred members of anti-Fascist groups to which Tresca belonged, heard Norman Thomas, Socialist Leader; Arthur Garfield Hays; Roger Baldwin, Director of the American Civil Liberties Unit; and a score of prominent other anti-Fascists, laud the former editor of *Il Martello*, Italian Language Newspaper, as a man of unconquerable spirit, whose work will be perpetuated rather than dimmed by his assassination.

"Mr. Thomas speaking from a stage upon which rested a glass enclosed death mask of the editor, asserted that the work undertaken by Tresca should be 'perpetuated by those who remained'.

"Mr. Baldwin said Tresca's killing was not an 'isolated one'. 'More assassinations will come out of the darkness of Fascist reaction', he declared, asserting that the slain editor was felled because 'they feared exposure'."

[REDACTED] The meeting was sponsored by a Committee of the CARLO TRESCA Group which consisted of the following:

V. LIONETTI
A. RIBARICH
M. ZAVARELLA
J. PISCITELLI
G. REMEDI
A. NOCELLA
FRANK CANCELLIERI



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February 17, 1943

To Director, FBI

One ~~GUADAGNI~~ addressed the meeting and stated that one of the purposes of the meeting was to protest against the District Attorney of New York County because he had not yet solved the crime. He complained that money had been uselessly spent to send detectives into seven states when the real assassins were to be found in New York. ~~GUADAGNI~~ continued that the man or men who killed ~~TRESCA~~ must have been an individual without a soul. He only carried out an assignment and behind the murderer were those people whom he described as the pre-Pearl Harbor Fascists, masquerading as super patriots. At this point an individual in the audience shouted "~~GENE POPE~~!" ~~GUADAGNI~~ concluded with protest against the District Attorney for his inaction and failure to solve the crime.

~~GIROLAMO VALENTI~~, editor of ~~La Parola~~, stated that the subject had been murdered by a "hired assassin". He said that they would not stop the agitation until the killers were brought to justice. If necessary this group would hold a rally in Madison Square Garden to keep the crime before the public eye. ~~VALENTI~~ added that the lives of the anti-Fascist leaders were endangered; that having tried murder once they might try it tomorrow on the others.

~~EZIO TADDEI~~ openly accused ~~FRANK GAROFALO~~ and ~~GENE POPE~~ of having caused the murder of ~~CARLO TRESCA~~. He then related in detail the story of Miss ~~DOLORES FACONTI~~ and her visits to ~~TRESCA~~. These events were related in detail to the Bureau in previous communications.

~~TADDEI~~ stated that after Miss ~~FACONTI~~'s first visit to ~~TRESCA~~, the latter became scared and called [redacted] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and related his fears for his safety to him.

b7c [redacted] has advised me however that he never received any telephonic communication from the subject concerning fears for his safety, and in fact never spoke to ~~TRESCA~~ over the telephone.

b7D [redacted]

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy
E. E. CONROY W.T.M.
SAC

Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

JTG:MXS
100-9744

February 16, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY-I

Dear Sir:

In view of the fact that the above subject, as previously reported to the Bureau by teletype by this office, was assassinated on January 11, 1943, the case file on the subject will be considered closed and no further investigation will be undertaken.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy
E. E. CONROY
S. A. C.

c.c. Boston

RECEIVED DIRECTOR



10 MAR 3 1943

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FEB 18 1943

CHANGED TO

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

JTG:PM
100-9744

February 8, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

Re: CARLO TRESCA;
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

Dear Sir:

[REDACTED] is convinced that the homicide of TRESCA was directly instigated by FRANK GAROFALO, and that GENEROSO POPE, the New York publisher, was one of the beneficiaries of the act.

[REDACTED] have the following history of the differences between CARLO TRESCA and POPE and GAROFALO. In 1934, GAROFALO was charged by GENEROSO POPE to suppress a competing newspaper. GAROFALO went to the offices of this paper and threatened to kill one of the employees. He also had one SISCA, who was the editor of the magazine, "La Folgia" beaten up. TRESCA denounced the affair in an article which he published in his newspaper, "Il Martello", on October 28, 1934. Two photostatic copies of the front page of "Il Martello" of that date are being forwarded to the Bureau together with a translation of the leading article entitled, "We accuse GENEROSO POPE, owner of 'Il Progresso' and of 'Il Corriere d'America' of being a Gangster and a Racketeer".

[REDACTED] enmity continued to exist between POPE, GAROFALO, and TRESCA. POPE, after having denounced his previous Fascist connections, and announcing his new policy of support for the United Nations, was still not sufficiently sure of his position unless he obtained the recognition of the anti-Fascists. To achieve this, TRESCA believed that POPE had approached LUIGI ANTONINI, who was a representative of the Italian Labor Movement in New York, and a close friend of the subject. POPE also tried to make some arrangement with ALBERTO TARCHIANI and ALBERTO CIANCA, Secretary and Vice-President of the MAZZINI Society, respectively, to give the MAZZINI Society a voice in his publications. However, he could not come to terms with the Society since it wanted to have full control of the policies of the POPE Newspapers.



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According to TRESCA, POPE made his peace with ANTONINI. This came about in the following fashion: GAROFALO, who is reported to be an ex-gangster and bootlegger, is a member of the CASTELAMMARESE gang, which is reported to be the strongest in New York. The gang is led by an individual referred to as "ZIO NINO" (Uncle Tony) of Stanton Street. On the other hand, ANTONINI makes use of the services of a gang controlled by JOHN GELO, his assistant. This gang is used by Local 89 of the International Ladies Garment Union, to do strong-arm work for the Union. Through GAROFALO'S connections with the CASTELAMMARESE gang, feelers were put out. A contact was made with GELO'S gang and a rapprochement was effected in which peace was made between POPE and ANTONINI. As a matter of fact, ANTONINI has never openly attacked POPE, while, on the other hand, POPE has accorded ANTONINI wide publicity in his newspaper. [REDACTED] had previously advised this office that a sort of truce had existed between ANTONINI and POPE for a long time and he pointed out the fact that although ANTONINI always attacked other FASCISTS, he never made any attack on GENEROSO POPE.

TRESCA was always opposed to POPE'S efforts to make his peace with him. Concerning them, he stated that "LUIGI (ANTONINI) can do what he likes, but I won't swallow it", referring to POPE.

Attempts were made to trick TRESCA into appearing at the same functions with POPE so as to make it appear that TRESCA had condoned POPE'S past and was now favorable to him. When TRESCA had been invited to attend the Manhattan Center dinner given by the War Savings Committee of Americans of Italian extraction, he inquired if POPE were to be present. MARCELLO GIROSI, Secretary to PAOLINO GERLI, the head of the Committee, guaranteed TRESCA that POPE would not be there. An hour before the banquet was to take place, TRESCA phoned GIROSI and the latter assured TRESCA that POPE would not be at the banquet. [REDACTED] accompanied TRESCA part of the way to the banquet hall and advised him not to go there as POPE undoubtedly would be on hand, and would present TRESCA with a "fait accompli". POPE would take advantage of this situation to have his papers prominently feature the dinner, linking together the names of TRESCA and POPE. TRESCA promised [REDACTED] that if POPE were at the banquet, he would not stay for the dinner. He instructed [REDACTED] to wait for him at [REDACTED] together with other friends. TRESCA added that if POPE were not present, he would stay a short while and later rejoin his friends.

A short time after the conversation, TRESCA appeared hurriedly at [REDACTED] "I also found myself with gangsters". TRESCA related that he had found POPE at the Manhattan Center when he arrived. He then decided to stay a few moments and to leave without eating. When GAROFALO entered the hall, TRESCA inquired of SISCA if he knew who the man that had come

Confidential letter to the Director re CARLO TRESCA

2/5/43

in was, apparently referring to the fact that GAROFALO had had SISCO beaten up. TRESCA, then openly referring to GAROFALO as a gangster said, "This is too much, I am leaving."

After TRESCA left, GAROFALO is said to have spoken in a low voice to DOLORES FACONTI, Assistant United States Attorney in the Southern District. It is reported that EDWARD CORSI or someone else at the banquet reproached MISS FACONTI for having come to the dinner with GAROFALO. [REDACTED] states that she told GAROFALO of this reproach.

The next day, ALMERINDO PORTFOLIO, New York City Treasurer, phoned TRESCA and requested him not to publish anything unfavorable concerning the banquet. Later that day, MISS FACONTI phoned TRESCA and asked him not to mention the GAROFALO matter in his newspaper. TRESCA assured her that he would not, but she insisted upon calling on him at his office. She came to TRESCA'S office and confessed to him that she loved GAROFALO and could not leave him. TRESCA told her that he understood her situation, but that he could not comprehend how a young woman in her position could lose her head over a man like GAROFALO. TRESCA related GAROFALO'S past to MISS FACONTI and she stated to him that she was aware of it. However, she promised to leave him. When she left, TRESCA kissed her goodbye and told her to remember that she was in the United States Attorney's Office and to act accordingly.

[REDACTED] MISS FACONTI thereupon went to see GAROFALO and told him all about the incident with TRESCA. He is said to have ill treated her and to have sent her away. TRESCA found out about this through friends of his. [REDACTED] stated that TRESCA saw MISS FACONTI a few other times, but he does not know what transpired between them.

All of the facts in connection with the dinner at the Manhattan Center, and the participation of GAROFALO and the scene between TRESCA and GAROFALO were well known to LUIGI ANTONINI, GENEROSO POPE and their followers.

In the meantime, every one thought that TRESCA was holding off an attack on POPE to the time when it would be announced that POPE would be placed on the Office of the War Information's Victory Council. When talks commenced concerning the formation of this Victory Council, TRESCA stated to [REDACTED] that POPE would not be on the Committee. At a meeting of the MAZZINI Society, TRESCA was violent against the Fascists and demanded laws in the Society to facilitate their expulsion. He was then preparing the grounds for an attack on POPE. It was about this time that TRESCA requested [REDACTED] to stay near him all the time as he thought he was in danger. However, he never specified what this danger was.

2/5/43

The first meeting of the Victory Council was established for January 14, 1943. It was not yet determined whether POPE would be invited to be a member of the Council. ANTONINI suggested to TRESCA that it would be good to have POPE as a member of the Victory Council as he had daily newspapers and could give it much publicity. He also pointed out the fact that now, POPE was one hundred per cent American. TRESCA, however, always opposed the inclusion of POPE in the Victory Council.

[REDACTED] pointed out that in connection with the efforts to protect POPE'S status as a prominent figure in Italian affairs, the following event took place. When the MAZZINI Society tendered a dinner to Assistant Secretary of State, ADOLF BERLE, POPE was omitted from the list of guests. POPE'S absence meant the complete liquidation of his influence in Italian matters. To offset this, ANTONINI, although acting as Chairman for the MAZZINI Society banquet, arranged for his Union and the American Labor Party to give a dinner for POPE on the same night. ANTONINI got DEAN ALFANGE, the Labor candidate for Governor of New York, PROFESSOR COUNTS and other members of the Union to attend POPE'S banquet; thus, an alibi or justification was furnished for POPE'S absence from the MAZZINI Society dinner.

[REDACTED] states that the dinner for POPE was given because of certain contributions he was supposed to have made to the Los Angeles Sanitarium which is conducted by the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, of which ANTONINI is a prominent leader. He also informed that he had heard from some of ANTONINI'S followers that the dinner to POPE had been engineered by ANTONINI to save POPE from a false position.

When TRESCA was killed on the night of January 11, 1943, ANTONINI and his group became vociferous in denouncing the Communists for having committed the crime and practically eliminated the Fascists from suspicion. ANTONINI'S interest was to deflect suspicion from POPE'S group.

[REDACTED]

Confidential letter to the Director re CARLO TRESCA

2/5/43

[REDACTED]
A photostatic copy of the [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] is enclosed herewith.

[REDACTED] stated that CARMINI GALANTE, who is being held as a suspect for the murder of TRESCA, was a member of the CASTELAMMARESE gang, and that although he was born in the United States, his parents came from GAROFALO'S home town in Sicily which is Castelammare del Golfo.

According to information received from [REDACTED] whose identity is known to the Bureau, the present leader of the CASTELAMMARESE gang is one PEPPINO BONANNIO.

[REDACTED] further informed that JOHANNES STEELE, a radio commentator on a New York Station, had accused the Fascists of the homicide of TRESCA. The day after he had made this accusation, an attorney, ostensibly on behalf of POPE, had offered to buy certain articles or writings from MR. STEELE.

[REDACTED] suspects that the homicide of TRESCA was committed by some one in the pay of GAROFALO, who thought he would avenge himself for the affront to him by TRESCA and, at the same time, do a favor to POPE who found TRESCA a stumbling block in his path.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy
Wm

E. E. CONROY
Special Agent in Charge.

Enclosures 6

bro

cc NY file 97-153

IL MARTELLIO

October 28, 1934.

"Prominent Italians, Fascists, put to pillory".

"We accuse GENEROSO POPE, owner of IL PROGRESSO and of IL CORRIERE D'AMERICA of being a gangster and a racketeer".

"GENEROSO POPE, owner of the Colonial Sand and Stone Company, can interest us up to a certain point, to the same degree and for the same reason that we, individually and as members of one class, are interested in all the capitalists, those who accumulate profits by the flourishing system of the exploitation of one man by another.

GENEROSO POPE concerns us more directly, because, as owner-editor of IL PROGRESSO and the CORRIERE D'AMERICA, he is an exponent of a political current that we are combatting without respite, without cowardice and without dissimulation.

And it is not without a sense of humiliation that we are obliged to speak about GENEROSO POPE as editor of Fascist papers.

Editor of daily papers!

They can be more or less able; more or less intellectually prepared for the difficult task of directing a paper, no matter which one, but in order to do it, they must at least have the elementary notions of how to write decently, even in America, where golden asses bring forth professors.

Instead of that POPE is almost entirely illiterate; he is the perfect golden ass, vain and puffed up in the extreme.

BARSOTTI, who preceded him, was just as conceited and just as much of an ass as he, but he surrounded himself with editors who, although held in tow by an inflexible internal discipline, were given ample liberty for expression outside the small circle of the PROGRESSO, and he did not humiliate them to the point of making them write articles that then saw the light of day under the signature of the semi-illiterate editor of the paper.

POPE surrounded himself with fellows without dignity or character, who incline to his every whim, who lick his boots and hands like dogs, and flatter him like low grade buffoons.

61-13-2-1-207

"And these vile associates, among them the ex-deputy FALBO, in order to assure themselves a living and knowing that he was vain, used to stick all kinds of articles on politics, economics, and ethics, in front of POPE who didn't even understand them, and then they got him to sign them and print them in his papers in order to make them appear as flour from his sack.

Right now we don't know who is the more abject: the reporter who writes the articles or POPE who signs them. As far as we are concerned the servile act of the one who writes these articles is as distasteful as the boundless vanity of the scoundrel who signs them.

However, POPE is the editor of the PROGRESSO, and the CORRIERE indeed.

We are concerned with him for his official and public quality of creator and animator of currents in ideas, and in this quality of his as editor of Fascist newspapers.

POPE, the private citizen of the Colonial Sand and Stone Co. has no concern for us for the present.

* * * * *

Recently there has been talk about POPE in regards to his relations as 'Publisher' with the editors of IL PROGRESSO and of IL CORRIERE.

In this era of 'collective bargaining' inspired by the NRA there has sprung up the union: the union of editors, reporters, and newspaper collaborators: the NEWSPAPER GUILD OF AMERICA. It has grown up in this time when, in conformity with article 7A of the Recovery Act, many workers and employees, formerly absent or averse to labor movements, have now felt a stimulus to seek within the force of organization a defense and a protection for their rights against the labor contractors, even in the field of journalism.

It is strange but true: even the editors of the PROGRESSO have joined the Newspaper Guild and have formed their 'Chapel', their 'locale', inspired by their colleague, A. TONIETTI.

GENEROSO POPE has immediately seen the danger. He does not want the flock of sheep that has always followed him, bleating, to be transformed into a group of men with character and dignity and strength for the defense in collectivity of their rights.

He has been seeking every way possible to break the thread of this organization which has sprung up among his dependents.

Two episodes of this struggle suffice to characterize this man:

"In one of POPE'S attempts to persuade A. TONIE^{TI}, president of the PROGRESSO locale of the Newspaper Guild of New York, to cease his propositions, he gave TONIE^{TI} his word of honor in assuring him that never in the world would one of his employees be dismissed because he belonged to the Newspaper Guild.

He gave his word of honor in this case.

And then A. TONIE^{TI} was dismissed because he refused POPE'S corrupt offers and persisted in forcing the publisher of IL PROGRESSO to draw up a collective contract with the editor members of the Newspaper Guild of New York.

POPE'S word of honor was worth a dried fig.

It is only gentlemen who believe in the sanctity of the word of honor.

Nor is that enough.

In order to be a gangster, GENEROSO POPE has to act like a man who has substituted brute force for reason.

About the middle of July, 1934, GENEROSO POPE, in a rage, entered the offices of his CORRIERE D'AMERICA, and apostrophized Editor ANTONIO NOTO, because even he had dedicated himself to the work of organization to which TONIE^{TI} had devoted his whole soul.

He first used the vulgar words of a tough, and then, suiting the actions to the words, he punched him in the face, and finally jammed his pistol against his chest. A crime punishable by months in prison.

But the criminal was not haled into court because he, POPE, having offered apologies and said that he had lost his nerves and sense of proportion, managed to silence NOTO by giving him a remunerative position in his Colonial Sand and Stone Co.

There's the man for you: abusive, presumptuous, and violent.

* * * * *

But that is not enough. In the field of Italian emigrants to America GENEROSO POPE is something worse than what we have said above. That DON RODRIGO of overwork ought to be put to pillory.

Up to now, given his quality as director of Fascist papers, given his relations with the more presentable part of Tammany, his intimate friendship with JIMMY WALKER, and his pretensions about doing things as the 'leader of the Colony' and Italian head, POPE has been bitterly criticized as a Fascist,

"petty politician, and journalist.

Nobody has ever dreamed of lifting his mask: of presenting him to the public as gangster and racketeer.

We are forced to do it because, in the hope of smothering our unsuppressible reproach, he is using against us and all anti-Fascists the same methods of gangster and racketeer. that he has been using up to now to impose his monopolistic will on all possible rivals.

Because of his spiritual and intellectual limitations journalism in the mind of GENEROSO POPE is not a mission, but a racket, like the one he worked so victoriously with his Colonial Sand and Stone Co. thanks to the complicity of WALKER.

A racket. And in order to be the sole beneficiary of the racket he has persecuted with the methods of a gangster all those who tried any 'muscling in'.

Here are the facts. In 1931 VINCENZO GIORDANO, former owner and editor of the BOLLETTINO DELLA SERA was hired by GENEROSO POPE as editor of the newspaper L'OPINIONE in Philadelphia. After some time disagreements arose between GIORDANO and POPE when the latter accused GIORDANO of breaking the employment contract. This disagreement led to judicial action.

Six weeks after GIORDANO had founded the paper LA TRIBUNA he received in his printing house the visit of several representatives of the underworld who, armed with guns, ordered him to stop publication of the new paper.

In 1933 ERASMO BERNABEI and DOMENICO GENTILE sued POPE for a large sum of money. The two men were hounded by the same underworld characters to a point where, because of the risks being run by their husbands, the two wives of the men had nervous attacks in the office of the lawyer BENJAMIN J. SHIVERTS at 1775 Broadway. The two ladies implored him to abandon the dispute. SHIVERTS refused to do so, however, and he wrote to JOSEPH R. BYRNE, attorney for POPE, saying that unless all terroristic threats were abandoned immediately he would expose everything to the proper judicial authorities. POPE backed down.

Early in 1934 MARZIALE SISCO, editor and director of LA FOLLIA, had a few commercial run-ins with GENEROSO POPE. SISCO was visited by the same underworld characters who beat him up and forced him to accept the conditions imposed on him by POPE against the advice of his lawyer himself.

"In the last few weeks there has developed a political controversy between LA STAMPA LIBERA and POPE. In this polemic POPE has been worsted. Just about the time when the dispute was assuming a rather harsh aspect, one of the editors of the STAMPA LIBERA received repeated visits from the same underworld characters that on other occasions had visited GIORDANO and SISCA. These fellows demanded of the STAMPA LIBERA complete cessation of the attacks against POPE.

Throughout these 'visits' the newspaper editor continually refused to yield to the 'requests'.

In the course of the last visit of these above mentioned fellows they hinted that they would not return again to the editor of LA STAMPA LIBERA, and they added: 'And you know what we mean.'

Through long experience the editors of LA STAMPA LIBERA as well as all those who have had controversies with POPE know the meaning of the phrase: 'You know what we mean.'

* * * * *

These are true and indisputable facts that we can prove to any court that POPE would care to bring us before. As we have always been responsible for our acts we will not now shrink from giving proof. If he thinks himself calumniated he can do what BARSOTTI did concerning PIVA: he can have recourse to the courts.

We are ready; and moreover we dare him to do it. Moreover, if he wants to try other ways known to gangsters and racketeers, the ones he used on GIORDANO, BERNABEI, GENTILE, and SISCA, then let him know that we are no food for him to sink his teeth into. We are not afraid of him.

* * * * *

And let us say more. We say that this indecency must end. GENEROSO POPE must put an end to it, and he has to get it into his head that his hired cut-throats can't ramble around the offices of the anti-Fascist press with impunity. We don't intend to put up with any such intimidations and we will not allow such threats to be made to our comrades in the anti-Fascist trenches. If one of our own is struck, the author of the blow is known: it is GENEROSO POPE.

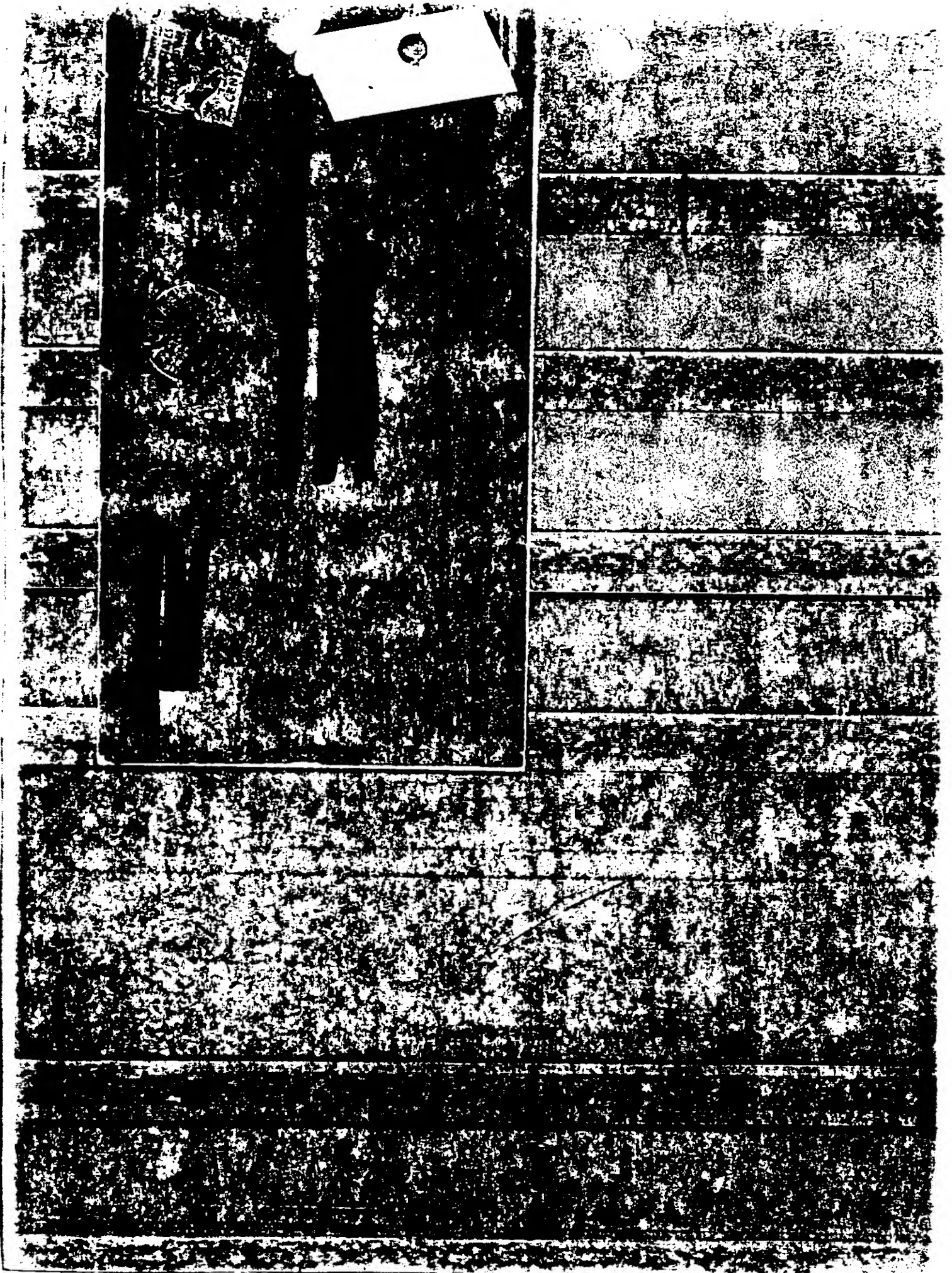
"We have denounced him before public opinion. There isn't a city editor of the New York Dailies who does not know today who GENEROSO POPE is and what gangster methods he employs.

Our attorney MORRIS L. ERNEST, a dignitary of the courts, is informed of the situation: he knows that if an anti-Fascist is smitten the source of the blow is GENEROSO POPE.

* * * * *

In any case we are ready, either to face the tribunal or POPE'S assassins."

CARLO TRESCA



January 20th 1943

Dear Sir:-

In view of the passing of Mr. Fresca, if there is a possibility of the publication being for sale, I would like to arrange an appointment to discuss the matter with you as I have a very substantial party who would be interested.

Thanking you, I am.

Very truly yours,

MJB: n.m.



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
February 20, 1943

JPC:cm

b7D

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: Carlo Tresca

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

Reference is made to my memorandum dated February 17, 1943 wherein you were furnished with information that was transmitted to the New York Office by [REDACTED]

You will recall that this memorandum indicated that Tresca's murder was engineered by Genoroso Pope, a New York newspaper publisher.

The attached newspaper excerpt from the Daily Worker of February 18, 1943 reflects that on February 14 Taddei spoke before an audience at the Bond School in New York City after he was introduced by the present editor of Tresca's newspaper as "the man who will tell you who killed Carlo Tresca."

According to the Daily Worker, Taddei charged in his address that the District Attorney's office is in possession of all the facts in the case and that pressure had been brought to bear against those who were in possession of those facts, in order to prevent them from making the facts public. Taddei alleged that the pressure "even came from authorities charged with the prosecution of the case." He stated that the implication was inescapable, that the authorities were shielding someone.

Taddei in his address spoke in a general way concerning various threats that had been made against Tresca's life. (This information is outlined in detail in the memorandum of reference.) A review of this newspaper article fails to indicate that Taddei actually gave the name of the person that he believes is responsible for the crime.

ACTION: It is believed that no action is necessary in connection with the foregoing facts. You will be furnished with any additional data relative to the Tresca case as they are received.

Respectfully,

L. Welch

61-1335-270



Attachment

55 MAR 5 1943

RECORDED
INDEXED

Handwritten notes at top right: "JFK", "GAS", "Bureau", "CWO", and other illegible scribbles.

Charge Police Know Who Killed Tresca

Editor's Associate Bares Fascist Threats

Authorities are shielding the man behind the murder of Carlo Tresca, one of the slain Italian-American editor's closest associates charged last week-end.

The charge was made by Ezio Taddei, the dead man's collaborator, who supported them with documents running back to 1934 which showed that Tresca lived in constant fear of murder by a fascist gang with the highest financial connections. Taddei's charge went a long way toward blowing away the smoke-screen of anti-Communist insinuations that have hampered solution of the murder.

Taddei spoke before a hushed audience at the Rand School Sunday after Francesco Cancellieri, present editor of Martello, introduced him as "the man who will tell you who killed Carlo Tresca."

Taddei prefaced his charge with the statement that the district attorney's office has for weeks been in possession of all of the facts that he was about to make public. He charged that all sorts of pressure had been brought to bear against those who were in possession of the facts concerning the real murderer to prevent them from making them public. This pressure, he said, even came from authorities charged with the prosecution of the case.

Therefore, he said, the implication was inescapable that the authorities were shielding someone. He charged that authorities were in full possession of these facts when they were still lending themselves to the anti-Communist smear. Assistant District Attorney Pagnucco, he said, had been given the full documented story of the pro-fascists behind the murder before he lent himself to the anti-Communist smear.

(Continued on Page 2)

Handwritten notes at bottom left: "Lett", "2/20/43", "JBC".

Handwritten word: "FIVE".

This is a clipping from page 7 of the Daily Worker for

2-19-43

Clipped at the Seat of Government

(Continued from Page 1)

past smear by "investigating" Carlos Contreras, well known anti-fascist. Thus the authorities appeared conclusively to have taken part in spreading the provocative slander against Communists at a time when they had substantial clues of the real murderer and his motives.

BLOW TO RED-BAITERS

By inference, Taddel urged that the anti-Communist insinuations be laid to rest, a fact which was especially significant since Taddel has never concealed his own anti-Communist bias.

"Before stating the charges I now make," Taddel said, "I beg you to silence all political rancors that could lead you along a mistaken road."

He traced threats against Tresca back to 1934, naming a gangster known to have important financial connections and to have worked with a powerful group which had on several occasions sought to silence anti-Fascist Italian publications.

This man and Tresca clashed publicly at a banquet held at a Manhattan club only four months before Tresca's assassination, Taddel said. After this incident Tresca telephoned the FBI and told that agency that he had reason to fear for his life.

Two days before the murder, said Taddel, a mysterious automobile attempted to run over Tresca outside the New School for Social Research on W. 12th St. The car, he said, was positively identified as the same one which Carmine Galente, now held in connection with the murder, was seen entering the day of the crime.

Taddel indicated that he believed that Galente might well be the

trigger man in the case, but declared that the question of who was behind Galente was of much greater importance. He described Galente as "a wretch" with no political motive for the crime.

He declared that he had proof that Galente was employed by a dummy trucking firm and that he did not even work at the address of the firm. He demanded that the name of this firm be made public as well as "why those who employed Galente paid him when he did not really work, and from where did they get the money?"

Among the other speakers at the meeting were Roger Baldwin, Arthur Garfield Hayes and Prof. Felice Guadagni.

TOLEDANO DENOUNCES SMEAR OF CONTRERAS

A blistering attack against the slanderers of Carlos Contreras, internationally known Italian Anti-Fascist leader living in Mexico since the fall of the Spanish Republic, in connection with the assassination of Carlo Tresca, was made by Vicente Lombardo Toledano, head of the South American Federation of Trade Unions, through an interview with the Italian-American anti-fascist weekly, L'Unita Del Popolo.

Toledano at the same time issued a call to all Italians of North America to unite so as to strengthen the Allied war effort and aid in the liberation of Italy.

"The Italians of the New World can make a great contribution to our common end by forging complete unity in their ranks. Such unity will unquestionably strengthen the Allied war effort as it will strengthen and encourage their brothers in Italy to overthrow Mus-

solini and bring peace to their war-torn land.

This, the most crucial time in the history of the free peoples of the world, calls for solid unity in the face of the enemy, unity of nations, unity within nations, unity of all groups, unity which will bury the Axis and guarantee a people's peace. Our job is not to plan the future character of the world. Our job now is to destroy the common enemy so as to free the enslaved people of the earth.

"I am disgusted to hear that the murder of Carlo Tresca was used by disruptive elements as a wedge for breaking up Italian-American unity. The attempt to implicate my good friend and co-worker Carlos Contreras in this vile assassination, is good evidence of the true character of these disruptive forces.

It is absurd to accuse Contreras. He has been living in Mexico for years. I work with him and with Francisco Frola in the Garibaldi Alliance of Mexico. Contreras is loved and respected for the great contribution he made to the fight against fascism. He organized and fought in the Fifth Regiment of the International Brigade, against Hitler, Mussolini and Franco. An unconscionable and unwarranted attack against Contreras is an attack against the international unity which will, if unbroken, surely spell death for fascism.

"Italians of North America must overcome all obstacles placed in the path of unity. Unite with the Italians of South America and let your united voices cry to our brothers in Italy.

"Overthrow Mussolini and bring peace to Europe."

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

February 17, 1943

JPC:cgb
61-1335

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: Carlo Tresca

The following information has recently been received from the New York Office relative to the case of Carlo Tresca who was murdered on January 11, 1943.

[REDACTED] confidentially advised an agent of the New York Office that he is convinced that the homicide of Tresca was directly instigated by Frank Garofalo and that Generoso Pope, the New York publisher, was one of the beneficiaries of the act. [REDACTED] stated that his reason for holding such a belief was his knowledge of the differences between Tresca, Pope and Garofalo. He stated that in 1934 Garofalo was charged by Pope to suppress a competing newspaper; that Garofalo went to the offices of that paper and threatened to kill one of the employees; that Garofalo was instrumental in having one Sisco, the editor of the magazine "La Follia" beaten up; and that Tresca denounced the affair in an article which he published in his newspaper, "Il Martello," on October 28, 1934. Copies of this article have been secured and an examination thereof indicates that the leading article is entitled, "We accuse Generoso Pope, owner of 'Il Progresso' and of 'Il Corriere d'America' of being a Gangster and a Racketeer." In this article Tresca referred to Pope as "almost entirely illiterate" and stated, "He is the perfect golden ass, vain and puffed up in the extreme." The article states: "Pope surrounded himself with fellows without dignity and character who incline to his every whim, who lick his boots and hands like dogs, and flatter him like low grade buffoons . . . in order to be a gangster, Generoso Pope has to act like a man who has substituted brute force for reason . . . that's the man for you: abusive, presumptuous and violent . . . because of his spiritual and intellectual limitations, journalism in the mind of Pope is not a mission but a racket." Tresca concluded this article by stating that the foregoing are "indisputable facts that we can prove to any court that Pope would care to bring us before . . . in any case, we are ready, either to face the tribunal or Pope's assassins."

From the time this article was released, [REDACTED] entity continued to exist between Pope, Garofalo, and Tresca.

According to the informant, attempts were made on several occasions to trip Tresca into appearing at the same functions with Pope, in order to make it appear that Tresca had condoned Pope's past and was now favorable to him. You have previously been advised of one instance.



FEB 27 1943

Send substance to A. G. as
he is interested. H.

C-287

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Kramer	✓
Mr. McGuire	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Beahm	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

61-1335-271

which is illustrative of the foregoing, namely, the occasion when Tresca was invited to attend the dinner given by the War Savings Committee of Americans of Italian Extraction. Upon receiving this invitation, Tresca inquired if Pope were to be present. Believing that Pope would be absent, Tresca attended the affair and subsequent thereto [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] "I also found myself with gangsters." It was determined that Tresca on this occasion was referring to Garofalo, for as the latter person entered the banquet hall, Tresca stated, "This is too much; I am leaving." The following day Tresca was contacted by Miss Delores Faconti, Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, and was requested by her not to mention the Garofalo matter in his newspaper. Tresca indicated that he would comply with the request and thereafter Miss Faconti informed Garofalo of the action which he had taken. [REDACTED] Garofalo ill-treated her and sent her away because of her contact with Tresca. [REDACTED] stated that Tresca learned of Garofalo's action and that he talked with Miss Faconti several times thereafter; however, the informant did not know what transpired between them.

In the meantime, it was the consensus of opinion that Tresca was holding off his attack on Pope until the time when it would be announced that Pope was being placed on the OWI Victory Council. [REDACTED] stated that at a meeting of the Mazzini Society, Tresca violently denounced his opposition to the Fascists and demanded laws in the society to facilitate their expulsion. He was then preparing the grounds for an attack on Pope and at that time Tresca [REDACTED] as he thought he was in danger. However, he never specified [REDACTED] what this danger actually was.

[REDACTED] alleges that an agreement existed between Pope and Luigi Antonini, representative of the Italian Labor Movement in New York. In pursuance of this agreement, Antonini suggested to Tresca that it would be good to have Pope as a member of the Victory Council as he had daily newspapers which could publicize the Council. He also pointed out the fact that now Pope was "100% American." However, Tresca steadfastly opposed the inclusion of Pope in the Victory Council. Possibly indicative of the validity of the foregoing statement is the fact that when Tresca was killed, Antonini and his group became vociferous in denouncing the Communists for having committed the crime and practically eliminated the Fascists from suspicion. Informant Tagdei claims that Antonini's interest was to deflect suspicion from Pope's group.

[REDACTED]

RECORDED

JPC:DEM
2/20/43

FEB 22 1943

b7D

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

RE: CARLO TRESCA

For your information and such consideration as you deem appropriate, the following data are set forth relative to the case of Carlo Tresca who was murdered in New York City on January 11, 1943.

[REDACTED] recently stated that he is convinced that the homicide of Tresca was directly instigated by Frank Garofalo and that Generoso Pope, the New York publisher, was one of the [REDACTED] of the act.

[REDACTED], advised that his reason for holding such a belief was his knowledge of the differences between Tresca, Pope, and Garofalo. Garofalo was charged by Pope to suppress a competing newspaper in 1934. [REDACTED] stated that in pursuance of Pope's desires, Garofalo went to the offices of that paper and threatened to kill one of the employees; that Garofalo was instrumental in having one Bisca, the editor of the magazine "La Pollia," beaten up; and that Tresca denounced the affair in an article which he published in his newspaper "Il Martello" on October 28, 1934. An examination of the aforementioned newspaper article indicates that it is entitled "We Accuse Generoso Pope, Owner of 'Il Progresso' and of 'Il Corriere D'America,' of being a Gangster and a Racketeer."

Tolson

Mr. E.A. Tamm in this article Tresca referred to Pope as "almost entirely Cleggillite," and stated "he is the perfect golden ass, vain and puffed up as a cotton life extreme." The article continues, "Pope surrounded himself with Glavinellows without dignity and character who inclined to his every whim, who Ladd lick his boots and hands like dogs and flutter him like low grade buffoons... Nichols order to be a gangster, Generoso Pope has to act like a man who has Rosen substituted brute force for reason... because of his spiritual and intellectual Trac. Imitations, journalism, in the mind of Pope, is not a mission but a racket." Carson concluded his article by stating that the foregoing are "indisputable facts that we can prove to any court that Pope would care to bring us before... Harbo any case, we are ready, either to face the tribunal or Pope's assassins."

Mr. McGuire

Mr. Mumford

Mr. Piper

Mr. Quinn Tamm

Mr. Nease

Miss Gandy

From the time this material was released, [REDACTED] unity continued to exist between Pope, Garofalo, and Tresca.

81 FEB 25 1943

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FEB 25 1943
2-22-43

11-22-43
3-22-43

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Johannes Steele, a New York radio commentator, had accused the Fascists of the homicide of Tresca. The day after Steele made his accusation an attorney, ostensibly on behalf of Pope, offered to buy certain articles or writings from Mr. Steele.

[REDACTED] suspects that the murder of Tresca was committed by someone in the pay of Garofalo, who thought he would avenge himself for the affront made to him by Tresca and, at the same time, do a favor to Pope who found Tresca a stumbling block in his path.

ACTION: Inasmuch as the Bureau is not conducting any active inquiries in the vicinity of New York relative to this case, no further action is being taken at this time pending instructions to the contrary. The purpose of this memorandum is to apprise you of the recent developments in this case.

Respectfully,

F. L. Welch
F. L. Welch

Attempts were made on several occasions to trip Tresca into appearing at the same functions with Pope, in order to make it appear that Tresca had condoned Pope's past and was now favorable to him. Illustrating this point, [redacted] advised that on one occasion in the recent past Tresca was invited to attend the dinner given by the War Savings Committee of Americans of Italian Extraction. Upon receiving this invitation, Tresca inquired if Pope were to be present. Believing that Pope would be absent, Tresca attended the affair, and subsequent thereto he advised [redacted], "I also found myself with gangsters." [redacted] indicated that on that particular occasion Tresca was referring to Garofalo, for as the latter person entered the banquet hall Tresca stated, "This is too much, I am leaving." It is reported that the day following the banquet Tresca was contacted by Miss Dolores Faconti, Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, and was requested by her not to mention the Garofalo matter in his newspaper.

In my personal and confidential memorandum to you dated November 27, 1942, entitled "Dolores Faconti, Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York," I outlined information which had been received relative to the referenced incident.

[redacted] has advised that it was the consensus of opinion that Tresca was holding off an attack on Pope until the time when it would be announced that Pope was being placed on the Office of War Information Victory Council. Continuing, [redacted] stated that at a meeting of the Mazzini Society Tresca violently indicated his opposition to the Fascists and at that time Tresca was preparing the grounds for an attack on Pope. [redacted] further alleges that a short time prior to the subject's assassination and while he was preparing his attack on Generoso Pope, Tresca [redacted] as he thought his life was in danger. Tresca never specified the exact nature of this danger to his friend, Taddai.

The informant has advised further that although Tresca was contacted on several occasions by individuals who were desirous of having Tresca approve the inclusion of Pope as a member of the Victory Council, the subject steadfastly opposed such action.

[redacted]

BTD

Information has been received that Johannes Steele, a New York radio commentator, accused the Fascists of the homicide of Tresca, and that the day following this accusation an attorney, ostensibly on behalf of Pope, offered to buy certain articles and writings from Mr. Steele.

Following the receipt of the foregoing information an article appeared in the February 19, 1943 issue of the Daily Worker wherein it was indicated that Taddei made an address at the Rand School in New York City on February 14, 1943, at which time he charged that the District Attorney's Office is in possession of all the facts in the case and that pressure had been brought to bear in order to prevent that office from making the facts public. Taddei further alleged that the pressure even came from authorities charged with the prosecution of the case.

This Bureau has conducted no investigation relative to the murder of Carlo Tresca, and this information which was gratuitously offered is being furnished to you at this time for whatever action is deemed advisable.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director



KRM:hr

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

February 15, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. F. L. WELCH

RE: CARLO TRESCA

The following article concerning the Tresca case appeared on page 8 of the "New Leader" for February 6, 1943:

"The search for Carlo Tresca's murderer seemingly has bogged down, while the F.B.I. continues to remain aloof from the case. As far as is known, no new leads have been turned up to make clear whether the unquestionably politically-motivated murder was the work of totalitarians of the left or right, both of whom Tresca had fought to the day of his death.

"Carmine Galente, professional criminal held by the District Attorney, has still failed to give an account of himself. Enea Sormenti, alias Carlos Contreras, Communist hatchet man, whom the District Attorney expressed a desire to see, continues to be unavailable. Suggestions that the Communist Party, which claims that Sormenti is in Mexico, produce their comrade in New York, have been ignored.

"But the Tresca case has raised larger issues, unconnected with the murder, which grow out of Tresca's political activities and attempts to invoke his name for political advantage. We refer to the controversy about the Office of War Information.

"There are many indications that OWI policy with regard to the organization of foreign-language groups is to encourage inclusion of all groups without reference to their activities in the recent past, and to veto democratic groups seeking to exclude those of totalitarian connection. This policy has been commented on in connection with the German and Hungarian groups as well as the Italian.

"Shortly after Tresca's murder two OWI officials, who had been negotiating with Tresca and other Italian-Americans on the formation of an Italian-American Victory Council, stated that Tresca did not oppose the inclusion of Communists.

"This ran completely counter to statements in Tresca's newspaper, Il Martello, and the testimony of his closest personal friends and journalistic collaborators who made it clear that Tresca opposed inclusion of the 'June 22 Patriots,' the Communists, and the 'Pearl Harbor Democrats,' the admirers of Italian Fascism.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____



61-1335-272

96 1 euc

"In the January 18th issue of the New York Post though, OWI official Lee Falk is quoted on the question of forming a Council 'which would have embraced all Anti-Fascist and Anti-Nazi groups including Communists,' as follows:

"Tresca told me the plan had his whole-hearted approval. He told me it was what he had wanted for a long time. He said bluntly that he would not only join the plan, but that he would help spearhead it.

"On January 19, PM quoted Alan Cranston of OWI as follows:

"Tresca was not opposed to participation of Communists on the Victory Council because he felt that all Anti-Fascists should be united until Fascism is defeated.

"On January 22, the World-Telegram quoted the same words of Cranston.

"These quotes have never been retracted or denials of their authenticity issued by Falk and Cranston to the newspapers involved. On the other hand they have successfully asked the OWI to issue an official denial, not in their name, and have also been active in getting third parties to issue denials for them. These third parties were not present at interviews between Cranston-Falk and the reporters and their denials can hardly be called authoritative.

"One such denial has been issued by the Mazzini Society, issued at the request of OWI officials. This statement, tending to whitewash the OWI, nevertheless contains some significant statements concerning OWI policy with respect to the Victory Council. With respect to Communist or 'former Fascist' elements, it states that OWI has 'the policy of not opposing the participation of elements not considered dangerous to democracy.

"That this is the fact is plentifully clear. On January 30, the Italian anti-fascist paper La Parola revealed that Professor Renzo Sereno of OWI had worked to include 'Pearl Harbor Democrats,' and 'June 22 Patriots' into the Chicago Victory Council--and the Communists have now captured it. Bulletins issued by the group carry the manifesto of a fake Communist United Front conference in Milan and other party-line propaganda material. What will the OWI do about the Chicago situation?

"The OWI policy of 'forgive and forget' in order to forge 'national unity' appears simple, but all lessons of the past 25 years show that democratic groups cannot work with Communists or ex-Fascist partisans without serious damage to the democratic cause. It is a sad commentary

Memorandum for Mr. Welch

Page 3

on national policy when the government cannot rely upon or encourage democratic elements and groups alone in the foreign language communities to lead and organize war activities but asks the inclusion of totalitarian elements.

"Meanwhile, misrepresentation of the position of Carlo Tresca, who opposed this trend can only aid the aims and efforts of the totalitarians.

Respectfully,

K. R. McIntire

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, New York

JTG:SvB
100-9744.

February 19, 1943.

E. E. Conroy

Director, FBI

Re: CARLO TRESKA;
INTERNAL SECURITY (I).

Dear Sir:

[REDACTED] he had a conversation with New York City Commissioner of Correction, PETER AMOROSO, last evening, wherein the latter stated that every effort was being made to obtain a confession from CARMINA GALANTE, the suspected murderer of the subject.

It is expected, according to Commissioner AMOROSO, that a confession might be obtained at any moment. District Attorney FRANK HOGAN of New York County, had previously instructed the Commissioner of Correction that the TRESKA case should be given constant and immediate attention.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy
E. E. CONROY
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

67D

61-1335-275



New York, New York

JTC:PM
100-9744

February 8, 1943
CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

Re: CARLO TATSCA;
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

Dear Sir:

b7D

b7D [REDACTED] is convinced that the homicide of SPENCA was directly instigated by [REDACTED], and that GEMERSON, [REDACTED], the New York publisher, was one of the beneficiaries of the act.

[REDACTED] gave the following history of the differences between CARLO TATSCA and [REDACTED] and GEMERSON. In 1934, GEMERSON was charged by [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] a competing newspaper. GEMERSON went to the offices of this paper and threatened to kill one of the employees. He also had one [REDACTED], who was the editor of the magazine, "La Polla" located in [REDACTED]. GEMERSON denounced the affair in an article which he published in his newspaper, "Il Martello", on October 28, 1934. Two photostatic copies of the front page of "Il Martello" of that date are being forwarded to the Bureau together with a translation of the leading article entitled, "Ho accusa GEMERSON [REDACTED], owner of 'Il Progresso' and of 'Il Corriere d'America' of being a gangster and a racketeer".

[REDACTED] enmity continued to exist between [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED], after having denounced his previous fascist connections, and announcing his new policy of support for the United Nations, was still not sufficiently sure of his position unless he obtained the recognition of the anti-fascists. To achieve this, [REDACTED] believed that [REDACTED] had approached [REDACTED] [REDACTED], who was a representative of the Italian Labor Movement in New York, and a close friend of the subject. [REDACTED] also tried to make some arrangement with [REDACTED] TARCHIANI and ALBERTO GIACCA, Secretary and Vice-President of the [REDACTED] Society, respectively, to give the [REDACTED] Society a voice in his publications. However, he could not come to terms with the Society since it wanted to have full control of the policies of the [REDACTED] Newspapers.

b7D

Confidential letter to the Director re CARLO TRASSA

3/5/43

According to TRASSA, TORRE made his peace with ANTONINI. This came about in the following fashion: CAROFALLO, who is reported to be an ex-gangster and bootlegger, is a member of the CANTABIANI gang, which is reported to be the strongest in New York. The gang is led by an individual referred to as "LUC BLOO" (Charles Tony) of Stanton Street. On the other hand, ANTONINI makes use of the services of a gang controlled by JOHN GELI, his assistant. This gang is used by Local 89 of the International Ladies Garment Union, to do strong-arm work for the Union. Through CAROFALLO'S connections with the CANTABIANI gang, feelers were put out. A contact was made with GELI'S GANG and a rapprochement was effected in which roads were made between TORRE and ANTONINI. As a matter of fact, ANTONINI has never openly attacked TORRE, while, on the other hand, TORRE has accorded ANTONINI wide publicity in his newspaper. [REDACTED] had previously advised this office that a sort of truce had existed between ANTONINI and TORRE for a long time and he pointed out the fact that although ANTONINI always attacked other ASSOCIATES, he never made any attack on CAROFALLO TORRE.

TRASSA was always opposed to TORRE'S efforts to make his peace with ANTONINI. Concerning this, he at last said that "ANTONINI (ANTONINI) can do what he likes, but I can't swallow it", referring to TORRE.

Attempts were made to trick TORRE into a trap. At the same time, it was made to appear that TORRE had been invited to attend the banquet given by the War Relocation Commission of Americans of Italian extraction, he inquired if TORRE were to be present. ANTONINI, Secretary to the Commission, the head of the Commission, guaranteed TORRE that TORRE would not be there. An hour before the banquet was to take place, TORRE phoned [REDACTED] and the latter assured TRASSA that TORRE would not be at the banquet. [REDACTED] accompanied TRASSA part of the way to the banquet hall and advised him that TORRE would undoubtedly be at the hall, and would present TRASSA with a "salt accompaniment". [REDACTED] could take advantage of this situation to have his men prominently feature the dinner, bringing together the names of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] promised [REDACTED] that if [REDACTED] were at the banquet, he would stay for the dinner. He instructed [REDACTED] to wait for him at [REDACTED] to, then with other friends. TORRE added that if [REDACTED] were not present, he would stay a short while and later rejoin his friends.

A short time after the conversation, [REDACTED] appeared hurriedly at [REDACTED] "I also found myself with gangsters". [REDACTED] waited for the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] at the Reception Center when he arrived. He then decided to stay a few moments and to leave without a trip. When CAROFALLO entered the hall, [REDACTED] inquired of GELI if he knew the man that had come

Confidential letter to the Director re CARLO TRISCA

2/5/43

in was, apparently referring to the fact that GAROFALO had had TRISCA beaten up. TRISCA, then openly referring to GAROFALO as a gangster said, "This is too much, I am leaving."

After TRISCA left, GAROFALO is said to have spoken in a low voice to ROBERT FACENTI, Assistant United States Attorney in the Southern District. It is reported that EDWARD GUESI or someone else at the banquet reproached MISS FACENTI for having come to the dinner with GAROFALO. [redacted] states that she told GAROFALO of this reproach.

The next day, ALEXANDRO BONTONIO, New York City Treasurer, phoned TRISCA and requested him not to publish anything unfavorable concerning the banquet. Later that day, MISS FACENTI phoned TRISCA and asked him not to mention the GAROFALO matter in his newspaper. TRISCA assured her that he would not, but she insisted upon calling on him at his office. She came to TRISCA's office and confessed to him that she loved GAROFALO and could not leave him. TRISCA told her that he understood her situation, but that he could not comprehend how a young woman in her position could lose her head over a man like GAROFALO. TRISCA related GAROFALO'S past to MISS FACENTI and she stated to him that she was aware of it. However, she promised to leave him. When she left, TRISCA kissed her goodbye and told her to remember that she was in the United States Attorney's office and to act accordingly.

[redacted] MISS FACENTI thereupon went to see GAROFALO and told him all about the incident with TRISCA. He is said to have ill treated her and to have sent her away. TRISCA found out about this through friends of his. [redacted] stated that TRISCA saw MISS FACENTI a few other times, but he does not know what transpired between them.

All of the facts in connection with the dinner at the Manhattan Club, and the participation of GAROFALO and the scenes between [redacted] and [redacted] are well known to JIMMY SANTINI, [redacted] and their followers.

In the meantime, every one thought that TRISCA was holding off an attack on [redacted] to the time when it would be announced that [redacted] would be placed on the office of the War Information's Victory Council. When talks commenced concerning the formation of this Victory Council, TRISCA stated to [redacted] that he would not be on the Committee. At a meeting of the [redacted] Society, TRISCA was violent against the Fascists and demanded loans in the Society to facilitate their activities. He was then preparing the grounds for an attack on [redacted]. It was about this time that TRISCA requested [redacted] to stay near him all the time as he thought he was in danger. However, he never specified what this danger was.

67D

Confidential Letter to the Director re CARLO TRISSA

2/5/43

The first meeting of the Victory Council was established for January 16, 1943. It was not yet determined whether POPS would be invited to be a member of the Council. ANTONINI suggested to TRISSA that it would be good to have POPS as a member of the Victory Council as he had daily newspapers and could give it much publicity. He also pointed out the fact that now, POPS was one hundred per cent American. TRISSA, however, always opposed the inclusion of POPS in the Victory Council.

[redacted] pointed out that in connection with the efforts to protect POPS' status as a prominent figure in Italian affairs, the following event took place. When the NAZZINI Society tendered a dinner to Assistant Secretary of State, ARTHUR WELLES, POPS was omitted from the list of guests. POPS' absence meant the complete liquidation of his influence in Italian matters. To offset this, ANTONINI, although acting as Chairman for the NAZZINI Society banquet, arranged for his Union and the American Labor Party to give a dinner for POPS on the same night. ANTONINI got STAN ALPHESS, the labor candidate for Governor of New York, PROFESSOR CURTIS and other members of the Union to attend POPS' banquet; thus, an alibi or justification was furnished for POPS' absence from the NAZZINI Society dinner.

[redacted] states that the dinner for POPS was given because of certain contrivances he was expected to have made to the Los Angeles Sanitarium which is conducted by the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, of which ANTONINI is a prominent leader. He also informed that he had heard from some of ANTONINI's followers that the dinner to POPS had been engineered by ANTONINI to save POPS from a false position.

When TRISSA was killed on the night of January 11, 1943, ANTONINI and his group became vociferous in denouncing the Communists for having committed the crime and practically eliminated the fascists from circulation. POPS' interest was to deflect suspicion from ANTONINI's group.

Confidential letter to the Director re CARLO TRISCA

2/5/43

A photostatic copy of the letter [redacted]
[redacted] offering to purchase the newspaper is enclosed herewith.

[redacted] stated that MARINO GALATTO, who is being held as a suspect for the murder of TRISCA, was a member of the CASTELLAMARESE gang, and that although he was born in the United States, his parents came from G. RONALDO's home town in Sicily which is Castellammare del Golfo.

According to information received from [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, the present leader of the Castellammarese is one MARINO ROMANO.

[redacted] further informed that J. CHARLES STEWART, a radio commentator on a New York Station, had accused the Fascists of the homicide of TRISCA. The day after he had made this accusation, an attorney, ostensibly on behalf of A.P., had offered to buy certain articles or writings from Mr. STEWART.

[redacted] suspects that the homicide of TRISCA was committed by some one in the pay of G. RONALDO, who thought he would avenge himself for the affront to him by TRISCA and, at the same time, do a favor to A.P. who had talked a stumbling block to his path.

Very truly yours,

J. E. CONNELLY
Special Agent in Charge.

Enclosure 6

File 7-157

67D



WKH:IS
61-1335

General Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
February 18, 1943

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

Call received 10:45 A.M.

Dictated: 11:45 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WELCH

RE: CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

At the above time Mr. Junius B. Wood of the Special Branch of the Military Intelligence Service telephonically contacted the writer and advised that he desired to call to the Bureau's attention a submission slip from the Office of Censorship, which he felt might be of interest to the Bureau in connection with the recent killing of Carlo Tresca in New York City.

Mr. Wood described this intercept as follows:

Censorship submission slip SA-115296; a letter dated December 26, 1942, and examined December 31, 1942, from Marceau Pivert, former private secretary to Leon Blum, ex-French Premier, to Carlo Tresca at New York City.

According to Wood this letter was mailed in Mexico City by Pivert and included a report on the activities of the Garibaldi Alliance in Mexico, which report apparently was being furnished Tresca by Pivert in answer to a previous request. This letter contained certain references to a "scoundrel" one Vidali, who is presently known under the alias Carlos Contreras, and is an officer of the Garibaldi Alliance in Mexico. Wood stated that it was also his recollection that certain material had appeared in the Daily Worker in New York City concerning Vidali and Marceau Pivert and advised that he thought this information might be of interest to the Bureau. He stated also that the distribution column on this intercept indicated that a copy had been sent to the Bureau by the Office of Censorship.

Mr. Wood was thanked for his cooperation and advised he advised that any further information which came to his attention would be furnished the Bureau.

ACTION: It is suggested that this memorandum be transmitted to Supervisor J. P. Coyne for handling.

Respectfully,

W. F. Harvey



55 MAR 6 1943

61-1335-274

5 MAR 2 1943

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WAR DEPARTMENT
Military Intelligence Service
Washington

MAR 2 1943

Subject: Letter of Transmittal.
To: Lt. Col. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice

The attached communications are forwarded for your information and such action as you consider advisable.

For the Chief, Military Intelligence Service:

J. T. Bissell
Colonel, General Staff,
Asst. Executive Officer, M. I. S.

Enclosures:

RECEIVED
INTERNAL

61-1335-275

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
okay to
release per
Army letter
1-24-77
Whip
JAC

1.19 [unclear]
vice command
2-16-43

CONFIDENTIAL
HEADQUARTERS FIRST SERVICE COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

808 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts

February 10, 1943

Subject: CARLO TRESKA

Summary of Information:

The so-called political murder of Carlo TRESKA, the Anarchist, in the heart of New York City, has caused a furor in the Italian Communist element, and may split the Italian-American unity against Fascism. It is feared that some retaliatory killings of prominent Communists may take place.

The latest accusation against the Communists emanates from such Italian-American leaders as [redacted] perhaps the most prominent Italian-American labor leader in the East and [redacted] national secretary of the [redacted] MZZINI Society. [redacted] is a Socialist and is one of the organizers of the Anti-Fascist Alliance and the American Labor Party, but has always supported TRESKA'S movement.

These men, and other Anarchist sympathizers from the Italian-American Labor Committee and the Sons of Italy, maintain that TRESKA was the first man in the United States to expose the Stalinist G.P.U. murderers who assassinated prominent Anarchists and Socialists in Spain, under the leadership of the American Communist [redacted]

It is claimed that TRESKA had documentary evidence that the Stalinists killed Leon TROTSKI in 1940, which evidence he intended to use; that it was TRESKA who exposed the kidnapping of Juliet Stuart POYNTZ by the Stalinist G.P.U.; that he exposed the ROBINSON-REUBENS spy case which sent three Soviet agents to jail in this country for passport fraud, and that it was mostly due to the great personal influence of TRESKA that the Communists were prevented from gaining control of any of the Italian anti-Fascist organizations.

It is rumored that TRESKA was killed by the Stalinist G.P.U.'s, who are ninety-five per cent professional gangsters and five per cent Italian Fascists - either MUSSOLINI's direct agents or Fascist groups under the leadership of [redacted] the Italian language daily newspapers Il Progresso and Il Corriere in New York.

Reference is made to previous Summary of Information, same subject, dated January 28, 1943.

Source: Confidential Informant

Previous Distribution:

None

Distribution:

MIS; WDC; FBI-Boston, Prov., New Haven
Albany; 1st and 3rd WD; All Districts;
2, 3, and 4 SC; CG, FSC

b7c

Evaluation	
of source	of information
4	1

CONFIDENTIAL

1335-275
1943

NNE/grv
US Office of Censorship 11-25-42

February 11, 1943

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
VIA DIPLOMATIC MAIL ONLY

MEMORANDUM FOR

C.I. S.I.S. *70*

The American Embassy
Mexico, D. F.

Re: Carlo Tresca

Dear _____:

Refer to Bureau letters of January 26 and February 3, 1943, captioned as above.

For your further assistance in conducting the investigation requested in previous communications, there is enclosed a photostatic copy of an intercept submission in connection with the letter dated November 25, 1942, from Carlos J. Contreras, Mexico, D. F., to Dr. Primo Mordani, Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic.

You will note the examiner's comment to the effect that Contreras is merely an alias for Vittorio Vidali in command of the Fifth Regiment of the Spanish Republic in the Civil War in Spain.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

r. Tolson _____
r. E. A. Tamm _____
r. Clegg _____
r. Coffey _____
r. Glavin _____
r. Ladd _____
r. Nichols _____
r. Rosen _____
r. Tracy _____
r. Carson _____
r. Hendon _____
r. McGuire _____
r. Mumford _____
r. Harbo _____
r. Quinn Tamm _____
r. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

RECORDED & INDEXED

MAILED 15
FEB 12 1943 PM

55 MAR 17 1943

61-1335-276

6 MAR 8 1943

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		CONFIDENTIAL	
Mail No. (S) Air (A) Land (L)		Registered No. Serial No.	
FROM: CARLOS J. CONTRERAS FEDERACION DE ORGANISMOS DE AYUDA A LOS REPUBLICANOS ESPAÑOLES AVIAS 50 DEPTO. 4, MEXICO, D.F.		TO: SEÑOR PRIMO GIORDANI COMISION DE REFUGIADOS ESPAÑOLES CALLE DE ISABEL LA CATOLICA 17 ALTO CIUDAD TRUJILLO REP. DOMINICANA	
LIST: GT 4601,97		LIST: NONE	
Date of letter (or postmark if letter undated): NOV. 25, 1942	To be photographed: YES	To whom photograph is to be sent: H	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION: Held (H) Released (R) Returned to sender (RS) Or sent with comment to:
Previous relevant records: SA-101237 SA-99998 SA-75598	For interoffice use by A. C. or D. C. only:	Station distribution: ONE DE	
	Language: SPANISH	Previously censored by: NONE	
DE use only	Division (or Section)	Table	Examiner
			D. A. C.
			Exam. date
			Typing date
COMMENT			
SECURITY			
F.O.A.R.E. AIDS REFUGES IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC			
<p>Writer states through the FOARE they have learned of addresses being in Trujillo. Writer states that the FOARE have written to New York for economic aid for addresses, for a rapid solution to the orthopedic apparatus matter, and so that they may decide on the possibility of moving addresses to another country. Writer states "at all events, it interests me that you write us and we shall do all that is possible to help you." Writer, apparently in answer to a request from addresses, lists the following committees that help refugees:</p> <p>Garibaldi Post-5 Veteran Lincoln Rodolfo Ruiz 77-5th. Ave. New York City, N.Y. U.S.A.</p> <p>Joint Refugee Committee 425 Fourth Ave, 19th Floor New York City, U.S.A.</p> <p>Alianza Garibaldi Apdo. 777 Mexico, D.F.</p> <p>ALIANZA'S NOTE: Writer, Carlos J. Contreras, (GT 4601,97) address Edificio "La Nacional" Avenida Juarez No. 1, Mexico is reportedly known to a group of Nazi and Communist Agencies in Mexico. He is an Italian Anti-Fascist. His real name was known to Benito Mussolini and was known by present name while in command of the famous 5th Reg. of the Spanish Republic.</p> <p>F.O.A.R.E. (The Federation of organizations to Aid Spanish Republicans) is a Central Committee to coordinate efforts among the various agencies assisting Spanish Republican refugees. The use of the name Joint Refugee Committee above is probably an error. An address is that of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (2285,7000) which has been regarded as a Communist front organization. Its chief activities are to Aid American members of the Loyalist Army of Spain, who are imprisoned in France & Spain. Garibaldi Alliance (Bx 4600) with Francisco Mole as President is an Italian Anti-Fascist organization which admits Communists to membership.</p>			
ENCLOSURES: none			
GC AC-2035 12/2/42			

SPECIAL NOTICE—The attached information was taken from private communications, and its extremely confidential character must be preserved. The information must be confined only to those officials whose knowledge of it is necessary to prosecution of the war. In no case should it be widely disseminated, or appear in any form, or be information used in legal proceedings or in any other public way without express consent of the Director.

CONFIDENTIAL

STROM PRICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

JTG:EG
100-9744

February 23, 1943

Director, FBI

RE: CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

Dear Sir:

670

Confidential informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, loaned Special Agent [redacted] of this office two documents, photostats of which have been made and two copies of each document of which are being forwarded to the Bureau for its information. The first document was the prepared speech delivered in Italian by EZIO TABDEI at the commemoration of CARLO TRESCA at the Rand School on Sunday, February 14, 1943. The original document was signed by TABDEI on each page thereof. A translation of TABDEI's speech is being forwarded together with the two photostats.

The second document was a memorandum relating all the events preceding and leading up to the assassination of CARLO TRESCA. According to confidential informant [redacted] this memorandum had been prepared by friends of TRESCA and was taken to Washington to some government official by Mrs. TRESCA. Through a private source, the informant saw to it that a copy reached the office of the District Attorney of New York County. The memorandum is in English and the two photostatic copies are being enclosed for your information as they fully set out all the events connected with the homicide.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosures



61-1335-277

86 946

We find at the beginning the same personages whom we shall meet on the final stage of this tragedy, and having the fundamental elements, it will be possible to run through the psychological development which animates events uninterruptedly from 1934 (not to go back any farther) up to 1942.

In 1934, then, there is in the city of New York an anti-Fascist daily named Stampa Libera (Free Press). It is edited by Girolamo Valenti, and supported by the masses of emigrants. This paper carried out its mission worthily, as is proved by the worries of the Italian Consulate and the fears of the editor and proprietor of the Fascist daily Il Progresso, who is methodically denounced to public opinion, not only for his questionable past which has old and deep roots in the New York underworld, but also for the harmful work that he is accomplishing permanently among the masses who have emigrated here, in the American circles, and which tends to benefit the interests of a foreign government, namely, the Fascist government of Rome.

One day towards the middle of the month of September 1934, two men presented themselves in the editorial rooms of the anti-Fascist daily Stampa Libera, and asked to speak with the editor, Girolamo Valenti; he being absent, they sought out Ciccio Cancellierei, the manager of the paper.

The nature of the conversation was: the two visitors made threats to Cancellierei, so that he would report it, that the paper Stampa Libera must stop its critical tone towards Generoso Pope; and as this visit had been preceded by others, the two warned that this was the last, that they would not come back again, adding, "You know what we mean."

One of the two men was identified as Frank Garofalo, a leading member of the criminal association known as La Marose. This gang, operating in the city of New York, was and is considered one of the most dangerous in the city, and as we shall see, it acted under the political and economic protection of Generoso Pope, and at his service.

After the above-named threat, before the management of Stampa Libera came to a decision, Carlo Tresca, editor of the weekly Il Martello, learned about the matter, and came out with a violent article published on the first page of the paper (October 28, 1934, No. 18), with the heading: "We accuse Generoso Pope, Proprietor of Il Progresso and of Corriere d'America, of Being a Gangster and a Racketeer."

In this article, besides this present affair, Tresca denounced others that had happened previously to other papers, among them La Follia, whose editor, Marziale Sisca, had been approached by the same gangsters on orders from Generoso Pope, and forced to accept the conditions imposed by Pope.

Carlo Tresca's article ends as a testimonial document which the writer leaves to his companions, to his defense attorney, to you,

as an omen of things to come, and says: "Our legal adviser, Morris L. Ernst, is informed of the situation. He knows that if an anti-Fascist is attacked, the order comes from Generoso Pope."

Please do not forget this phrase; we shall encounter it again, not written, but on the telephone wire, at the end of 1942, about a week before Carlo Tresca's death, and it is worth remembering that the victim means to be a living part of this cause, which is still to be developed.

If Carlo Tresca is able to face the gangsters with a warning accusation with this article, and dissuade them from their immediate plans, he does not interrupt their work, nor Generoso Pope's work of Fascist infiltration.

So a regular pitched battle takes place, with polemics and attacks launched by Carlo Tresca, and with attempts at intimidation and corruption by Pope.

This state of affairs goes on uninterruptedly until the entrance into war of the United States of America, at which time the policy of Generoso Pope and of the Fascist element changed attitude suddenly, and put itself on an anti-Fascist basis, as we all know.

Generoso Pope's endeavor was secretly supported by someone who wanted to assist him in his repentance. In other words, they wanted to open the doors of anti-Fascism for him. But such attempts were always in vain, for Carlo Tresca found out about them in time, methodically prevented them, and always told those who were in favor of it, that Pope would never pass into their ranks as long as he was alive.

At this point the friends of Generoso Pope sought the most opportune occasion to make it an accomplished fact, and they found it in the War Bonds banquet organized by Paolino Gerli on September 10 at the Manhattan Club.

A few hours before going to this banquet, Carlo Tresca called Marcello Girosi on the telephone to find out whether Generoso Pope was among those invited. Girosi replied that he was not. In order to make sure, I also telephoned Girosi and I had the same answer; then Carlo Tresca decided that he would go, telling me that if Generoso Pope should be there, he would leave the hall.

I accompanied Carlo part of the way that evening, and upon separating we agreed that I would wait for him in a restaurant on Bedford Street.

About a half hour later I saw Tresca return; he came upstairs, breathless, and told me rapidly what had happened.

Besides Generoso Pope, at the dinner, there was his gangster, Frank Garofalo, accompanied by a lady. Carlo Tresca told me that as soon as he saw the latter enter, he rose and told his friends who were near him - Cupelli, Di Gia, Marziale Sisca and others - "This is too much. Not only Fascists but the underworld." And he left the hall indignantly.

That same night Carlo Tresca communicated to me some of his anxiety as to what might happen afterwards, and he recommended me to be careful.

We do not know what Frank Garofalo, Generoso Pope, and the lady said at his exit from the banquet; only the next day we had the first accounts, a first revelation.

It began with a telephone call from Mr. Portfolio, the city treasurer, who recommended Carlo Tresca to be quiet about what had happened. Carlo Tresca answered, reassuring him that he had said nothing, and not to worry.

But what we must deduce from this telephone call is a question.

Why did the treasurer of the City of New York demand silence on a matter of this sort, with so much insistence, when it was already known to all the guests of the preceding evening? Why were none of the other participants afraid of a public revelation, but instead he was? What did the city treasurer, Generoso Pope, and the gangster Garofalo have in common, to call for this intercession?

A half hour after Mr. Portfolio's telephone call, there was a call from a lady; it was Dolores Faconti, assistant attorney general. She was the woman who had been at the banquet with Frank Garofalo, and now she called Carlo Tresca, asking his silence, just as the city treasurer had already done.

Tresca promised the lady also, and reassured her, but she asked to come to Il Martello, and in fact about three quarters of an hour later she arrived at the office to talk with Carlo.

Carlo Tresca talked paternally to Mrs. Faconti, urged her to think of her future, told her what Garofalo was like, and at the end of the conversation the lady promised that she would part with her lover, and attempt to start over again.

Carlo Tresca accompanied Mrs. Faconti to the door of the office, and said goodbye, telling her, "Don't worry, everything will be all right."

After this conversation, I saw Carlo Tresca's face suddenly become worried.

"Wait," he said to me. "This is serious; the FBI must be notified."

He took the telephone and called Inspector Genco.

So we are back again, at six years of distance, from 1934 to 1942, and the same anxiety produces the same effect.

In October of 1934 Tresca leaves clues to his probable assassins in his paper, and entrusts them to his attorney. In 1942 he warns the FBI. But still with the same meaning: "If they kill me, the instigator is Generoso Pope."

I ask the district attorney whether he wants to accept this testimony, which I produce as evidence in the case.

And let us go still further. There was another banquet, the one in honor of Perle.

The supporters of Generoso Pope wished him to be present. Carlo Tresca opposed it again, and Generoso Pope, in order not to make his moral disqualification official, and also his repudiation by the anti-Fascist movement, was forced to organize another banquet for the same evening, with the members of the Labor Party, which were furnished him to cover his untenable position.

This, however, cannot go on. There must be a decision. Garofalo is ready at hand.

In the meantime Dolores Faconti has already returned to visit Carlo Tresca. She told him that her lover had driven her away, because she had gone to him; he had even mistreated her.

And Carlo after this second visit repeats to me that one must be careful, and this means that there is danger.

Towards the end of the month of September, Carlo Tresca tells his friends: "Now we shall have another funeral. That Faconti woman wants to kill herself."

Why? we ask now. And we should like the district attorney to ask himself, also.

Why did this woman want to kill herself, if Carlo Tresca had promised her to be silent, and if the crime had not yet been committed?

A few more days, and we come to January 9. From here on everything seems to rush towards the end.

On the evening of the 9th, an automobile tried to run down Carlo Tresca, on West 12th Street in front of the New School.

Was it an accident? Was it an attempt?

The friend who was with Tresca that evening, Ribarich, testifies that the automobile was coming down the middle of the street, and when it was at a certain distance it suddenly came straight at them, and

turned the headlights full on at two feet from them.

Why these headlights? Perhaps so that the faces of those who were within, behind the windshield, might not be seen?

Toni Ribarich, after having left Carlo Tresca at his house, met the same automobile again, stopped at the corner of 6th Avenue, and he was almost certain that it was a case of drunkenness.

Two days later, on the evening of January 11th, Carlo Tresca was killed by two shots from a pistol, and the first results of the investigation were the arrest of a man by the name of Carmine Galante, and the sequestration of an abandoned automobile on 13th Street, with the four windows open.

Who is this Carmine Galante?

An unfortunate who could not have had any political rancour against Carlo Tresca, and still less personal.

The investigations carried on concerning him, however, bring us to some conclusions which must make us consider.

It is he who was seen to get out of the same abandoned automobile, then at 13th Street, and he must tell us why he got in, in whose company he was, where he was driven, why this happened only two hours before the crime.

But this is not sufficient; it appears that Carmine Galante is employed by the Knickerbocker, Inc., Corporation, dealing with transportation, and only rich enough for a single truck. It appears that Carmine Galante is an employee, but it also appears that he has never really worked, although receiving a regular salary from this corporation.

The Knickerbocker, besides having all the personnel necessary for a corporation, has a legal adviser, the attorney De Falco, the well-known godson of Generoso Pope. Now one asks, what connections were there between Galante and Pope, if the Knickerbocker was under the control of the latter?

And when are the managers of the corporation going to tell us why they took on Galante, why they paid him the salary, and where they got the funds if Galante did not lend his work?

The other result of the first investigations was the sequestration of an automobile, as we have said, near the place of the crime.

It had the four windows open. Why? There is only one answer; the persons who were there had need to leave hastily, and this in the very hour of the crime.

Carmine Galante had got into this automobile. This has been ascertained. One might think that in all this there were certain indications, which however become proofs, I say proofs, when Tony Ribarich recognizes the automobile of 13th Street as the one which attempted to run over Carlo Tresca two days earlier, near 6th Avenue and 12th Street.

Nine days after the assassination of Carlo Tresca, on January 20th, there came to El Martello a letter from a certain Belmont, real estate, of Madison Avenue. Belmont began dealing for the purchase of

the paper. Questioned by us, Belmont stated that he was acting for a very wealthy anti-Fascist Italian gentleman. We told Belmont that we would like to meet the purchaser, and we agreed upon an appointment for the following week.

On Tuesday, not having had any more news, we called Belmont on the telephone, and he declared that the gentleman had changed his mind, and that for the time being he did not want to do anything in regard to the purchase of Il Martello.

After further investigation it came out that Mr. Belmont was acting for Generoso Pope, and in the face of his statement that Pope did not know anything about all this, but that the purchase had been projected by Belmont himself, we find ourselves with a yes for the acquisition, and a no for the cancellation later. Then in at least one case, if not in both, Generoso Pope should have been interviewed, should have given his opinion.

Has Belmont answered this? No. And so we ask another question. Why?

There have been attempts at bribery, there have been threats. Dolores Faconti has said again, as she did in December to Carlo Tresca, "I shall kill myself".

It is late even for that.

We have patiently followed the clues, reconciled the words, the events, and when our work assumed the solidity of an accusation, we deposed it before the authorities, and the representatives of the press.

So far we have not had any answer, and to anyone who has asked whether we have made the facts public, we have replied Yes.

noi troviamo all'inizio, i melazini bersaglio, che s'incontreranno poi sulla scena finale di questa tragedia, e avuti gli elementi fondamentali, ci sarà possibile percorrere lo sviluppo psicologico che anima gli avvenimenti ininterrottamente, dal 1934, per non risalire oltre, fino al 1942.

Dunque nell'anno 1934 c'è nella città di New York un quotidiano antifascista che ha per nome Stampa Libera. E' diretto da Girolamo Valenti, e sostenuto dalle masse degli emigrati. Questo giornale compie degnamente la sua missione, e lo provano le preoccupazioni del consolato italiano e i timori del direttore e proprietario del quotidiano fascista Il Progresso che viene metodicamente demagogico all'opinione pubblica, non solamente per il suo losco passato che ha radici lontane e profonde nel seno della malavita newyorkese, ma anche per l'opera deleteria che compie permanentemente fra le masse qui emigrate, nell'ambiente americano, e che mira ad avvantaggiare gli interessi d'un governo straniero, cioè il governo fascista di Roma.

Un giorno verso la metà del mese di settembre dell'anno 1934, si presentarono alla redazione del quotidiano antifascista Stampa Libera due uomini che chiesero di parlare col direttore, Girolamo Valenti, e essendo questi assenti, si rivolsero a Ciccio Canciani, manager del giornale.

La natura della conversazione fu, che i due visitatori giungevano con minacce al Cancellieri, perché lo riferisse, che il giornale Stampa Libera doveva sospendere il tono polemico contro Generalo Pope, e si congedare visita era stata preannunciata da altre, i due avvertirono che quella era l'ultima, che non sarebbero più tornati, dicendo testualmente: voi sapete quello che vogliamo dire.

Dei due uomini uno fu identificato per Frank Carofolo, membro

Frank Carofolo

direttivo dell'associazione a delinquere denominata La Maresca. Tale gang operante nella città di New York era, ed è considerata una delle più pericolose della metropoli, e come vedremo agiva sotto la protezione politica ed economica di Generoso Pope, ed al di lui servizio.

Dopo la minaccia suffletta, prima che la direzione di Stampa Libera prendesse una decisione, Carlo Tresca, direttore del settimanale Il Martello, venuto a conoscenza del fatto, uscì con un violento articolo pubblicato nella prima pagina del giornale (23 ottobre 1934, N. 18) che aveva per titolo: Noi Accusiamo Generoso Pope, Proprietario del Progresso e del Corriere d'America di essere un Gangster ed un Racketeer.

In esso Tresca denunciava oltre al fatto del momento quelli precedenti accaduti ad altri giornali, fra cui La Folgia, in cui il direttore, Marziale Sisco era stato percorso dagli stessi gangster per ordine di Generoso Pope, e costretto ad accettare le condizioni imposte dall'Pope stesso.

L'articolo di Carlo Tresca termina come documento testimoniale con la seguente frase: "Io ho parlato ai suoi compagni, al suo avvocato difensore, al suo quasi prete dello svolgersi dei fatti, e dice: Il nostro consulente legale, l'avvocato Ernest e' al giorno della situazione, e dice: che se si annunciasse la verità, il mandante e' Generoso Pope".

Vi prego di non dimenticare questa frase, noi la ritroveremo non scritta, ma sul filo del telefono alla fine del 1942 qualche settimana prima della morte di Carlo Tresca, ed essa ci valga a tenerne presente che la vittima, intesa di essere parte vivente di questa causa che si deve pur svolgere.

Con Carlo Tresca pote' con questo articolo mettere i registri di fronte ad un'accusa preventiva dissuaderli dal loro proposito.

immobili, non interrompere la loro opera né il lavoro di infiltrazione fascista di Generoso Pope.

Così è tutta una fitta battaglia che si svolge, di polemiche, di attacchi spietati da parte di Carlo Tresca e di tentativi, di intimidazioni e corruzioni da parte del Pope.

Questo stato di cose si protrae ininterrotto fino all'entrata in guerra degli Stati Uniti d'America, momento in cui la politica di Generoso Pope e dell'ambiente fascista muta improvvisamente atteggiamento per mettersi su di una base antifascista che noi tutti conosciamo.

Lo sforzo di Generoso Pope è assecondato nascostamente da qualcuno che cerca di favorirlo nel suo mutamento repentino. In altri termini si vuole aprirgli la porta all'antifascismo. Ma tutti tentativi rimasero sempre infruttuosi poiché Carlo Tresca si affrettava a congedarli in tempo, li ostacolava metodicamente e sempre dichiarò ai favoreggiatori che il Pope non sarebbe passato fino a tanto che era in vita lui.

A questo punto gli amici di Generoso Pope cercarono l'occasione più opportuna per arrivare al fatto compiuto, e la trovarono nel banchetto dei buchi di guerra indetto da Pacino Gerli il 10 settembre nei locali del Manhattan Club.

Prima di recarsi a tale banchetto Carlo Tresca chiamò al telefono Marcello Gerosi per sapere se era gli invitati e anche Generoso Pope. Gerosi rispose di no. Per accertarmi telefonicamente lo stesso Gerosi mi diede una risposta, allora Carlo Tresca decise che sarebbe andato, dicendomi che nel caso che ci fosse stato Generoso Pope lui sarebbe uscito dalla sala.

Raccontami quella sera per un tratto di strada Carlo, e separandoci rimanemmo intesi che l'avrei aspettato in un ristorante di Bedford Street.

Circa mezz'ora dopo, io vili tornare Trecca, salir le scale affannato e mi racconto rapidamente quello ch'era successo.

Oltre a Generoso Pope fra gli intervenuti al banchetto c'era il di lui meneghista Frank Fortiolo in compagnia di una signora. Carlo Trecca mi racconto che appena visti entrare questi ultimi, s'era alzato ed aveva detto agli amici che gli stavano vicini; Cappelletti, Di Gia, Marziale Sisca ed altri: questo e' troppo, oltre ai fascisti anche colla malavita. Ed era uscito indignato dalla sala.

La notte stessa Carlo Treccami comunico alcune sue preoccupazioni per quello che sarebbe potuto avvenire dopo e mi raccomando di fare attenzione.

Che cosa si dissero all'uscita del banchetto Frank Fortiolo, Generoso Pope e la donna noi non lo sappiamo; solo l'indomani si ebbe per i primi accenni, una prima rivelazione.

Incomincio con una telefonata al signor Fortiolo, tesoriere della citta, che si raccomandava a Carlo Trecca di tacere su quello che era successo. Carlo Trecca rispose assicurando che non avrebbe detto nulla e che stesse tranquillo.

Ma quello che noi dobbiamo dedurre da questa telefonata e' una domanda.

Perche' il tesoriere della citta di New York chiedeva con tanta insistenza il silenzio su di un fatto di tale genere, se era a conoscenza di tutti gli invitati della sera precedente? Perche' degli altri partecipanti nessuno si spaventava di una pubblica rivelazione, ed invece lui si? Che cosa c'era dunque in comune fra il tesoriere della citta, Generoso Pope, ed il meneghista Fortiolo per arrivare a questa intercessione?

Mezz'ora dopo la telefonata del signor Fortiolo, fu una signora

Handwritten signature: D. L. T. S. R.

che chiamo, ed era Dolores Faconti, assistente attorney generale. Era lei la signora venuta al banchetto in compagnia di Frank Barofolo, ed ora si rivolgeva a Carlo Tresca chiedendogli silenzio come aveva fatto prima, il tesoriere della città.

Tresca promise anche alla donna, la riassicuro', ma lei chiese di essere ricevuta al Martello, e difatti circa tre quarti d'ora dopo arrivò in ufficio per parlare con Carlo.

Carlo Tresca trattò paternamente la Signora Faconti, l'esortò di pensare al suo avvenire, le illustrò la figura di Barofolo, e all'ultimo della conversazione la donna promise che si sarebbe divisa dal suo amante e avrebbe tentato di rifarsi.

Carlo Tresca accompagnò alla porta dell'ufficio la Faconti e la salutò dicendole: Non vi preoccupate, tutto sarà aggiustato.

Dopo questo colloquio io vidi il viso di Carlo Tresca improvvisamente preoccupato.

- Aspetta, mi disse. - Questo è grave, bisogna che avverta l'FBI.

Prese il telefono e chiamò l'ispettore Sencoff.

Quindi ci ritroviamo a sei anni di distanza, dal 1934 al 1942, e la medesima preoccupazione produce il medesimo effetto.

Nell'ottobre del 1934 Tresca lascia la faccenda dei probabili assassini sul suo giornale e la chiama nel suo ufficio. Nel 1942 egli avverte l'FBI. Ma sempre con questo vuol dire: "Savvi uccidono il mandante e il pazzo Pope".

Domanda procuratore distrettuale se vuole raccogliere questa testimonianza che produce quale elemento di prova.

E andiam oltre. Si arriva ad un altro banchetto, quello così chiamato il Bar-le.

I sostenitori di Generoso Pope vorrebbero il suo intervento.

Carlo Tresca si oppone ancora a Benvenuto Pope, per non rendere ufficiale la sua squalifica morale e il ripudio del movimento antifascista, e' costretto a finire un'altro banchetto per la medesima sera con i membri del Labor Party che gli sono forniti per coprire la sua situazione insostenibile.

Questo però non può durare. Ci deve essere una decisione. Garofalo e' a portata di mano.

Intanto Dolores Facenti e' già tornata a visitare Carlo Tresca. Gli racconta che il suo amante l'ha scacciata perché s'era rivolta a lui, e' stata anche maltrattata.

E Carlo dopo questa seconda visita mi ripete che bisogna stare attenti, e questo vuol dire che c'è del pericolo.

Verso la fine del mese di dicembre Carlo Tresca dice agli amici:

- Ora ci avremo un'altro funerale. Quella Facenti si vuole ammazzare.

Perché domattino, non ora. E vorremmo che se lo immolasse anche il diavolo a tre vie.

Perché si voleva uccidere questa donna, se Carlo Tresca le aveva promesso di tacere, e se il delitto non era stato ancora compiuto.

Pochi giorni ancora e s'arriva al 9 gennaio. Ogni tutto sembra precipitare verso la conclusione.

La sera del 9, un'automobile tenta di investire Carlo Tresca alle 11 strade Vest di fronte alla New School.

Un incidente. Un attentato.

Il compagno Ribarich che e' insieme con Tresca quella sera, depone che l'automobile, incorsa nel mezzo della strada, quando fu ad una certa distanza si diresse repentinamente su di loro e a due passi accese bruscamente i fanali.

Carlo